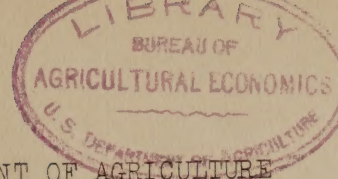


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Division of Information

THE 1937 POTATO MARKETING PROGRAM

Three potato marketing orders, requested and approved by potato growers in the commercial potato-growing areas to which they apply, have been issued by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, and became effective October 19, 1937.

The purpose of these orders is to curtail, as much as possible, shipments of low-grade potatoes from the States where they are produced, to out-of-state markets, at times when there are available more potatoes than these markets can absorb. The 1937 potato crop, according to estimates of the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture for October 1, is the fifth largest crop on record.

Eliminating low-grade potatoes from normal interstate market channels is expected to cause improvement in the potato price generally, as well as assuring consumers of a better quality of potatoes at comparatively little increase in price.

What Are Marketing Orders?

The marketing orders for potatoes are regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, binding upon all handlers of potatoes produced in 1937 in the areas specified in the orders. The provisions of the orders are the same as the provisions of marketing agreements for potatoes which were tentatively approved by the Secretary of Agriculture and approved by the growers, but were not signed by the requisite proportion of the handlers who would have been affected by them.

Where Do Orders Apply?

In the three commercial potato-producing areas to which the three marketing orders apply growers, through referendum votes, have approved the provisions of the program and the President has approved the issuance of the order.

The three areas covered by the marketing orders are:

1. All counties in Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin and the following 18 counties in North Dakota-Towner, Cavalier, Pembina, Pierce, Benson, Ramsey, Walsh, Nelson, Grand Forks, Wells, Eddy, Foster, Griggs, Steele, Traill, Barnes, Cass, and Richland.
2. Thirteen counties in Colorado-Weld, Morgan, Larimer, Pitkin, Eagle, Garfield, Delta, Montrose, Costilla, Alamosa, Conejos, Saguache, and Rio Grand; nine counties in Nebraska-Sioux, Dawes, Sheridan, Morrill, Box Butte, Scotts Bluff, Banner, Kimball, and Cheyenne; and four counties in Wyoming-Goshen, Niobrara, Parke, and Laramie.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM 1630 TO 1800

BY JOHN H. COLEMAN

The history of the city of Boston, from 1630 to 1800, is a story of growth and development. It begins with the arrival of the first settlers in 1630, and follows the city's progress through the years of colonial rule, the American Revolution, and the early years of the new nation.

The city of Boston was founded in 1630 by a group of Puritan settlers. They came to the New World in search of a place where they could practice their religion freely and build a community based on their principles. Over the years, the city grew in size and importance, becoming a major center of trade and commerce in the eastern United States.

The city's growth was not without challenges. It faced numerous hardships, including wars, epidemics, and economic difficulties. Despite these challenges, the city persevered and emerged as a stronger and more resilient community.

THE CITY OF BOSTON

The city of Boston has a rich and varied history. It has been a center of innovation, a hub of commerce, and a place of great cultural significance. Its history is a testament to the resilience and spirit of its people, who have overcome many challenges and built a city that stands as a symbol of freedom and progress.

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3. Thirty four counties in Idaho-Adams, Valley, Lemhi, Washington, Payette, Boise, Custer, Gem, Canyon, Ada, Elmore, Owyhee, Camas, Blaine, Butte, Gooding, Lincoln, Minidoka, Jerome, Twin Falls, Cassia, Power, Clark, Fremont, Jefferson, Madison, Teton, Bonneville, Bingham, Bannock, Caribou, Oneida, Franklin, and Bear Lake.

How Are the Marketing Orders Administered?

The marketing order in each area is administered by a Control Committee which includes representatives of both growers and handlers of potatoes. The committeemen were recommended by growers and handlers who are affected by the orders and were designated by the Secretary of Agriculture. The number of members of these committees and the proportion of growers to handlers, vary among the areas defined in the marketing orders.

These committees have administrative authority with regard to the orders, have powers to make administrative rules and regulations; to receive, investigate, and report to the Secretary of Agriculture complaints of violations of the orders; and to recommend to the Secretary amendments to the orders and further limitations on shipments of small and low-grade potatoes.

The Control Committee for each area may act independently of the committees for other areas but is required to consult with the other committees with a view to coordinating the administration of the three agreements in such fashion as best to carry out their common purpose.

Among other duties, the Control Committees are required to furnish to the Secretary of Agriculture such information about the potato industry as he may request and as may be available.

What Regulations Are or May Be Issued Under the Orders?

Section 1. of Article II of each order prohibits the shipment to out-of-state markets of potatoes which do not at least meet the requirements for U. S. No. 2 potatoes as defined in the "Official Standards for Potatoes" issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, effective September 15, 1936, except that a mixture of varieties is permitted, and except that under no circumstances shall the size be less than 1 1/2 inches in diameter with the standard tolerance of 5 percent by weight.

In the same Article the orders prohibit the interstate shipment of potatoes unless they have been inspected by an authorized representative of the Federal-State Inspection Service and are accompanied by a certificate showing condition, size, and grade of the potatoes.

Further restrictions upon shipments, based upon the grade and size of the potatoes, may be applied under Article III of the orders, upon the basis of recommendations from the Control Committees, and other available information. Under Article III shipment of potatoes harvested in 1937 may be limited during a specified period or periods, to specified grades, or to sizes specified in the regulations, or to both. Except in the Idaho area, shipments of potatoes that are 1 7/8 inches in diameter, or

larger, and otherwise grade U. S. Fancy, U.S. Extra No. 1, U. S. No. 1, and U. S. No. 1, Size A, may not be limited. Any limitation applied under Article III shall become effective 3 days after its determination by the Secretary of Agriculture, unless the Secretary announces that a longer period shall elapse.

Before any limitation under Section 1 of Article III of the orders may be instituted, the Control Committee must furnish the Secretary with the information necessary to determine the percentage of the potatoes, exclusive of culls, which could be shipped from the area under the limitation.

Exemptions from Limitations on Shipments

If any individual producer finds that the limitations imposed under Article III restrict his shipments below the percentage which may be shipped from the area as a whole, he may apply to the Control Committee for an adjustment. After consideration of the Committee's report and data, the Secretary of Agriculture may issue a certificate through the committee, permitting this producer to dispose of a percentage of his crop, excluding culls, equal to the percentage of the total crop, excluding culls, which may be shipped from the area.

For example: In an area where shipments have been limited under Article III to 90 percent of the total crop (exclusive of potatoes barred from interstate shipment as culls), one grower might find that 500 bushels of his 1,000-bushel crop, excluding culls, were barred from shipment because they were below the standards set in the regulations. If his application were approved he could obtain a certificate entitling him to dispose of 900 bushels, or 90 percent of his crop, the same as the percentage of the total crop which could be shipped from the area.

No exemptions, however, will be allowed to permit disposal of potatoes which are barred from shipment under the cull provisions of Article II of the orders.

Other Provisions of the Orders

Potatoes which can not be shipped in interstate commerce because of limitations applied under Article III of the orders, may still be sold for consumption to charitable and relief organizations, or for manufacture into starch, alcohol, flour, or other manufactured products, or for live-stock feed.

No regulations made under the marketing orders affect local sales of potatoes within the State in which they are produced. Seed potatoes may be exempted from the shipment limitations imposed under Article III of the orders, upon recommendation of the Control Committee and approval by the Secretary of Agriculture, if proper safeguards are applied to prevent their use for any purpose other than seed.

Expenses incurred in administering the potato marketing orders are to be met by pro rata assessments among handlers, on the basis of the volume of potatoes handled. These assessments are not to exceed 50 cents per car or truck handled, and are to be determined by recommendations from the Control Committee, approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

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